

The great event of the past fortnight has been the release of Mr. Parnell. The hon. gentleman asked permission from the Irish Secretary to attend the funeral of a nephew who had died in Paris and promised that if so he would, at liberty for that purpose he would, at the end of a period sufficient for the accomplishment of the object of his journey, return to Kilmineham gaol. Mr. Forster allowed Mr. Parnell to go at large upon parole. The

duration of his temporary freedom to cover "ten days or a fortnight." The announcement of this step took the kingdom by surprise. Immediately it was known

that Mr. Parnell was at liberty, and before the public could be informed of the cause, it was assumed that the Government had at length abandoned the cause, and that the Irish were to be free. The result was, however, that the Government had only been deceived, and in many parts of Ireland actually took place, before the mistake was made known, a general belief being prevalent for a brief interval at the olive branch was again being held out to the Irish agitators. Considerable disappointment was naturally experienced when the precise facts were published, and the Irish party were again left in the lurch, the mistake having been favoured at the hands of a "tyrannical Administration;" but the concession has done much, especially abroad, to convince political observers of the loyalty of the British Government. What foreign Power, it may be asked, would have granted such a privilege to an insurrectionary leader, or would have allowed a party to be so easily deceived? The answer is, the outside world? It is but just to Mr. Parnell to say that he has respected his parole to the utmost. He eluded would-be newspaper interviewers in the cleverest and most dexterous fashion. He even declined to be seen by any of his political friends—with but one or two exceptions, either in London or Paris. He refused to be seen by any of his friends, and he refused to attend the funeral he had been hurried thereby to attend, and thereby lost the object of his journey, he carefully abstained from any active association with the leaders of the Land League who have taken refuge in that gay city. As to the present moment we know not where Mr. Parnell is domiciled. He would hardly be so foolish as to frequent any one who is disposed to doubt that he will homely fulfil his promise and return to Kilmuckin at the time fixed, his occupation is involved in a certain amount of mystery, which nobody seems capable of explaining. Mr. Parnell's very circumspect conduct in holding aloof from all the agitators, and his refusal to be seen by any of his friends, is a proof that it should be deemed necessary to insist on his return to confinement. Personally he has never been so unpopular as Mr. Biggar and some other members of his party, and although the regret alluded to is not overwhelming, it certainly has displayed itself in a very large degree, and has given rise to a hope that before long the Government will send him back, and that he will be able to release the political prisoners now in the Irish jails. This desire for clemency has been encouraged by the fact that not only Mr. Parnell, since he has been out of goal, but several prominent members of his immediate party, have recently taken occasion to denounce the commission of outrage in no measured terms, and in doing so have been mentioned in a rather curious circumstance. The newspapers will have told you of the stand made by Mr. J. Smyth, the member for Tipperary, against the more advanced action of the Irish party, and especially against that portion of them who are favourable to outrage. Mr. Smyth occupied a peculiar position in this connection, inasmuch as he was a member of the Government, and on the other side of the Irish Channel, if, indeed, in the matter of oratorical display alone, he does not take the foremost place in the House. His courage is unclouded, and he has few equals as a politician. The last mail will have brought you a remarkable speech delivered by this gentleman in the House of Commons, denouncing the acts of those who have instigated crime, of violence and outrage. The Catholic clergy of Limerick and Ennis, who have lately been sitting in an annual conference, have passed a resolution, which has been signed by 115 priests and curates, strongly condemning Mr. Smyth for this remark, and saying that the House of Commons, denouncing the acts of those who have instigated crime, of violence and outrage. The Catholic clergy of Limerick and Ennis, who have lately been sitting in an annual conference, have passed a resolution, which has been signed by 115 priests and curates, strongly condemning Mr. Smyth for this remark, and saying that the House of Commons, denouncing the acts of those who have instigated crime, of violence and outrage. 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not many parishes in England of which the same could be said. He reminded them of the responsibility which the privilege brought with it, and in conclusion urged them to live that they would not be afraid to die.

amongst the present being Mr. A. Auriol-Barber, Mr. Edward Woods, Mr. Charles Aubrey Barker (Penrhyn), Lieut.-Col. Harden (Cheltenham), Mr. Barker, Mrs. Parry, Rev. John H. Clay (Kilburn), Rev. F. A. Mather (Bridgworth), Mr. and Mrs. Stanley (London), Mr. Russell (Tisbury bridge), Mr. and Mrs. W. G. B. Smith (Hampstead), Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woods (Hereford), Mr. V. Sedgwick Woods (London), Mr. N. Waterhouse and the Misses Waterhouse (Liverpool), Mr. Samuel Woods (Chesham), Rev. J. C. Woodhead (Reading), Rev. R. H. Bagshaw (Chapel-en-le-Frith), Rev. J. G. Southwell (Leicester), Rev. Chreese, the Rev. E. K. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Williams (Northwich), Messrs. Harrison (Sydney), C. V. Childs (Kilburn), J. Green (Byam), T. F. Salt (Cardiff), T. Abraham (Greenland), Foster Ashwin (Salisbury), Mr. and Mrs. J. D. B. Jones (Weymouth), the representatives of the Colonial and Continental Church Society (the Revs. E. K. Gregg and G. W. Chapman, the latter of Bathurst), Messrs. D. S. and J. P. Thompson (London), Messrs. Danger (Sydney), Collis F. W. Campbell (Liverpool), Thomas Clara Kershaw (Liverpool), J. D. Goodman (Birmingham), J. Roberts (Cricklewood), Messrs. H. and W. L. Roberts (Epsom), E. B. Russell, Allan, Mrs. Ann Charlton, &c.

The Rev. J. Stockdale also received a telegram from Westminster sent by Mr. J. Henry Woodhouse, who was unable to attend the Conference, deploring his inability to present, and expressed sympathy with Mr. Barker.

In consequence of the state of Mr. Samuel's health he could not attend the Conference, although he had been one of the executors, very sincerely sympathising with Mr. Barker and the family in their bereavement, and expressing his regret at not being able to assist at the funeral.

An Australian Wine Company.

The Australian Wine Growers' Company is announced with a capital of £200,000, or 160,000 shares, the object being to promote and develop the wine industry of the Australian colonies, the promoters believing in the capacity Australia has to produce wines which will compare in quality and price with the wines of any other country.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

The Standard writes—On the 6th of March last one sheep was killed after having been treated according to Jones's patent for preserving meat, and the flesh of one of these animals was eaten recently by a party assembled at a dinner given by Mr. J. W. Bland, who had kept it for 39 days, hanging in a butcher's shop. The process of preserving may be described in a few words. A animal is stunned by a blow, the jugular vein cut off, and the blood allowed to run down its throat; antiseptic is injected; this is carried through the system in the blood; the action of the heart, and the animal, which has become unconscious after eating some food, remains dead for several hours without deterioration. This may be taken to be a fact, as the meat eat yesterday was undistinguishable in flavour and appearance from fresh mutton, excepting perhaps that it was kept 39 days and a carcass which had been kept 45 days were also shown in the room. It is contended that boric acid is perfectly harmless, that the cost of procuring it is trifling, and that the apparatus required for carrying out the process, and that for £100 an establishment equal to preparing several hundred hogs or a large number of oxen daily might be fitted up. That such treatment could be brought over from North America hung between decks in a current of air, and that if the meat be kept at a temperature below freezing point, no harm can result, are all things to be desired, and that this difference would represent a saving

of 60 per cent. on the refrigerator system. The loss was felt on the keeping of a sheep a month is about 50 per cent. more than it would be if the animal were dealt with the process—the facts having application at present to meat kept in this country. Mr. Hardwicke presided over the party gathered as above to make the experiments, and Mr. W. L. Strong, of Bishopgate-street Within, who is interested himself in the matter. Professor Hunting, Mr. Morgan Evans, and Mr. Shrubsole, of London, were also present. The speaker, in commenting on the process, said it was economical and humane, and as affording a proof of security from the importation of infectious diseases. The results of Mr. Strong's discoveries were that the quality of valuable qualities of boracic acid as an antiseptic is now so good that it can be neither perfectly new nor perfectly safe. A compound has been employed for some time past under the name of "Boracic Acid," and it is not a new discovery, but it does not consider it quite innocuous. A farmer one of the Crown Farmers states that he kept a certain quantity of milk in this ascorbic for a week at a time during the heat of summer, and it was perfectly good. He said that it was for some time they complained of languor and weakness. The doctor was called in but was unable to account for the symptoms, and he said that it was probably the boracic acid mentioned. He at once declared it to be an antidote, and calculated to affect only occasionally, even to poison, young children. At the same time the doctor expressed his doubts as to the safety of the use of it in the same quantity of boracic acid. The matter was at once reported by the farmer to a Government official, who laid it before the Medical Officer of the Home Office, and he was told that it was a very serious business, and it can be ascertained to test the character of Professor Barlett's antiseptic. As the boracic acid is actually in contact with the article of food it preserves, it is difficult to get rid of it, and it is not a very good thing to be avoided. However, the matter is certain to be fully investigated before boracic acid is sold as a common article of commerce."

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As a gang proceeded to Cook's Kitchen Mine, where the strike was being made, the county police stationed at Cambernau numbering as they do seven men, were completely helpless. The chief constable appears not to have been even informed of the strike, and the police at Cambernau are three-quarters of the county police in all Bodmin, some 2,000 miles from Cambernau. The chief constable, Colonel Glynne, has only 100 men in all, and the county has only two detachments of men, numbering altogether 83. The magistrates, meeting at an early hour, took vigorous measures to prevent a renewal of the riot. Eighty special constables were called out, and at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and printed placards were issued requesting the inhabitants to keep within their own houses. The rioters, however, were not deterred, and were crowded with an excited multitude, but by midnight they were evidently cooled by the police. None of the rioters have as yet been apprehended. A similar riot occurred at the same time at the other end of the county.

The following is the Report of the Diocesan Council for the year 1881-82:—

"The Diocesan Council respectfully submits to synodical and annual report of its acts and proceedings, distributed under the threefold division of:—I. Ordinary business. Management of the funds under its control. III. B. B. B.

new committed to it by synod: or having special claims upon the attention of the council.

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forwarded to the treasurer of the club at the end of the quarter, they will incur the risk of not receiving

amount to which they may be justly entitled. B
forms also in duplicate of the statistical and financial

returns have been sent to the twenty-five parishes of

diocese. Eleven only have duly filled in and returned their forms. It is impossible under these circumstances for the council to lay before the synod the statistical financial returns of the various parishes of the diocese. They will hereafter, no doubt, appear in the synod report, but it would be far more satisfactory to receive them in time to be placed before the synod.

time to enable the council to place the synod in possession

"II. Management of the Funds under its Control.—Satisfactory to report that contributions to the diocesan stipend and general funds for 1881, have been made to the treasurer of synod by every parish in the diocese.

"STIPEND FUND.

"The contributions from the parishes of the diocese the diocesan stipend fund for 1880 amounted to \$5,104.10s. 10d.; for 1881, to \$4,375. 10s. 10d. The increase is due, but this increase represents, principally, arrears paid up by defaulting parishes. The total received for the stipend fund have been £5715 17s. 2d., viz:—£1000 for the stipend of the Bishop, £1000 for the stipend of the Bishop's excores—interest (£10,000 endowment), £300: 5s. Propagation of the Gospel, prand, £300; State replacement fund, £300; interest on Bond deposited in the Bank of England, £100; interest on the floating balance from 1880, £1000: total, £5715 17s. 2d. The expenditure has been—stipends of clergymen, £217s. 2d.; ditto of catechists, £200; of leavings to the credit of parishes of diocesan synod, £1000; transfer to credit of church property trustees.

"GENERAL FUND.

"For the diocesan general fund the receipts have been as follows:—15 per cent. on stipends of clergy £2568 4s. 5d.; per cent. Lord Bishop of Exeter £1000; from the sale of the 1881 issue of the diocesan year book £104. On the other hand the expenditure has been—Dr. Delaune from 1880, £84 14s. 2d.; expenses of salary, printing, meetings of council, and synod, £109 10s. 10d.; transfer to the diocesan fund, £71 3s. 6d.; transfer to State aid replacement fund, £300; interest on bank overdraft, £7 7s. 10d.—£273 2s. 6d. The total receipts for the diocesan general fund for 1881, therefore, have been £3541 15s. 10d. and the total expenditure £3541 15s. 10d., an apparent decrease of £2305 9s. 8d., but £2305 15s. 8d. 1880 consisted of balance from 1879, and special donations. The contributions therefore to the general fund for 1881, have been £3541 15s. 10d. The balance of the diocesan fund there have been collections for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and in two parishes for the Board of Missions, amounting to £54 11s. 9d. for the S.P.G.K. and £100 for the S.P.C.K. The balance of the diocesan fund therefore has been £3541 15s. 10d. minus £154 11s. 9d. plus £100, or £3486 13s. 11d.

the contributions of the diocese for missionary purp.

which has passed through the accounts of the diocesan council. The treasurer's printed statement of accounts for 1886, and the details of receipts and payments of funds already referred to, and of any other under the management of the council.

"III. Business committed to it by synod, or otherwise, and requiring the attention of the council." The previous session of synod (R. 1881, 271) the ordinance amend the *Parochial and Diocesan Funds Ordinance* of 1876 was resolved to the diocesan council for further consideration. The diocesan council appointed a committee of its members to consider the ordinance and bring up a draft amended ordinance for the consideration of the synod. The committee has made a careful revision the council adopted the work of its committee, and this draft ordinance, into which many points suggested by the synod have been incorporated, was presented as the first order of the day at the synod last session (R. 1881, 309) likewise instructed the diocesan council to re-consider the ordinance to provide for the consideration of the synod, and to report introducing such amendments as they might think desirable to bring it before the synod at its next session. The council has accordingly reported, and the synod has agreed but they have not thought it desirable to introduce amendments, and the ordinance, without amending stands upon the business as the paper second order of the day.

council—"For accepting determinations Nos. 1 and 2

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Continued

streets, and the heavy taxation of city properties, the
nuisances complained of will not be abated. Such methods
of doing things as at present are worthy of the circumlo-
cation office, not of a people that have nothing to learn from
that used-up country, old England.

Second, as to rates of wharriage. Private means have
been so freely expended to meet the growing requirements

of the industry that any reduction now in the rate would mean a loss of revenue to the shipowners, whereas enterprise would mean that they would have to pay more than to the best banks of the country. For my part, I do not see how a large wharf, with all the conveniences for berthing, discharging, and loading vessels, can be built at a lower rate than the present wharves, and I am not sure that it is less than present rates. The tariff now on duties at such wharves as might be in some particulars, but it would be a question as to whether it would be worth the trouble of getting it done to me without materially altering the average rate. Something, however, might be done, but I think certainly be done to compensate the shipowner for the loss of the share of wharfage which, without such a change, would go into the pockets of the ring of London brokers. I think that the rate of wharfage should be broken up, and that the wharfage should be paid on goods for which a heavy rate of freight would be more reasonable for shipowners to pay a small amount for superior accommodation offered to their cargo. I think that the wharfage should be paid to the owner of wharfage facilities, and not to the wharfmen.

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when once goods are off of the ship's tackle the merchants have no more to do than to deliver as preferable, or to put the goods on shore, and to receive their money, and to expedite their delivery by placing them in the hands of those who are enabled to consign to take delivery. The man (I fear) who is doing all this is the totally inefficient fellow who is unable to handle his own business, and who is so (as Mr. Atkinson would seem to wish him to be) certainly totally indifferent to the way his business is carried on. He is a man who has no other interest than to get his advantages which are pitiful to everyone, but he is a man who emanates from the cause to which Mr. Atkinson attributes blame. It is true, it is true, some injury may, but it does not appear to me that the shipmasters' fault is at all more responsible. If cargo is so landed that, in order to obtain a load for his client, the drayman has to spend six hours in running up and down the wharf, what is the fault? This is the secret of the late united action on the part of the carriers. If drays are delayed by the merchants, they are not to be blamed. If the goods are not ready to be taken on board, the shipmasters proceed to pay for time lost, but are the carriers to be blamed? I am sorry to hear that the shipmasters proposed to pay for time lost, but are the carriers to be blamed? With regard to merchants being disinclined to contribute to wharf accommodation, Mr. Atkinson's statement seems to me to be entirely untrue. I think it is very probable that if he were to provide we are agitating, and towards which all honest merchants are willing to fairly contribute.

"Mr. Atkin is perfectly right in stating that the shipmaster must make arrangements for the receipt of cargo on shore," but the inappropriate application of the facts is obvious, since the requirements of all consignees being common, no consignee who they would contribute to all.

Yours, &c.,
JUNE 1, 1832. AMBROSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Sir,—Having read with interest the various quotations and articles in your valued journal on the vessel question, I find that a true remedy to the many existing evils has not yet been proposed, and from my long experience I feel that I cannot refrain from offering you some suggestions, which I believe will be found difficultly for the Government to deal with the matter in the interests of commerce to establish (i.e., without consideration of the rights of the parties), and to prevent the same from being a view to protect the interests of the large mercantile—and by whom I mean the money distributing—portion of the community. But at once pass through the several stages a proper bill to deal with the whole of the rights of the parties, and to protect the interests of the large mercantile—and by whom I mean the money distributing—portion of the community. But at once pass through the several stages a proper bill to deal with the whole of the rights of the parties, and to protect the interests of the large mercantile—and by whom I mean the money distributing—portion of the community.

I must now beg to suggest the following as a remedy for the evils complained of:

1. That no wharf be considered a proper wharf which is not covered in to sufficient extent to build such cargo as may be discharged thereon, provided all the berth is completely occupied.
2. That all cargo be taken from the ship's side by wharves immediately on landing, and run into three sheds by wharfmasters, their giving receipt to vessel on discharge, and consignor looking to wharfmaster or right authority of cargo as received to their carrying on proper application.
3. That all cargo not removed from sheds within 60 hours from receipt be subjected to storage and labour rates (as schedule to be determined), or liable to be reloaded to other stores at consignee's risk and expense.

I may state that were this rule now carried out respecting co-governance, a large proportion of the present evils would be remedied.

4. That if the present wharfage rates be deemed insufficient to pay wharf-owners for this extra responsibility, the scale shall be increased to meet the requirement.
5. That the wharf-owners be held responsible for all breaches regulations, the interests of all importers, ship-owners, stevedores, whorfmasters, and carriers would be protected, and their liabilities stand upon their respective merits, and consequently no longer upon the uncertain shifting of responsibility from one to the other.

Shipmasters would not have to meet my heavy and vexatious claims for damages, and for losses sustained during after landing, but not rectified until taking delivery, from sheer inability to watch a large quantity of cargo spread over an open wharf, and through which carts and trucks would come, and which would be liable to be damaged. They would have the chance of complaint which the debenture justice have now.

They would receive their goods in a proper merchantable order and condition—or as so frequently at present is the case, entirely ruined by loss of rain just after unloading; and the necessity of the present system of carting and trucking would be abolished, thus saving the market value of similar sound goods, would be enlarged.

As to the excessive rebates given to the brokers at home, because that is not matter of the consignee, and the wharf-owners, I think it is perfectly just demands that for the rate paid the wharf-owners should give entire satisfaction.

In conclusion, instances are plentiful of the damage done to perishable goods on open wharfs by a large amount of water, and the necessity of the present system, which has no one to help him stand his loss of oftentimes hundreds of pounds, must simply grin and bear it, and offer up a prayer for the best of it.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE EVILS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

TYPHOID FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Sir.—The source of the typhoid fever at present prevailing

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

ever, refused to receive other timber which

ward, primarily consisting of spotted ground that it was not according to the contract. The defendants thereupon contract as at an end. The price of it, the meanwhile somewhat risen from \$84., at which the contract was taken.

"The case was that it was a condition of the timber was to be "subject to inspection," said that, as the defendants, at the time of

to be used as sleepers in the construction of a

for which the plaintiffs had a contract, the mentioned was an inspection by the officers of that; and that those having condemned the spotted the plaintiffs were not obliged to accept was also contended that it was understood that a of timber was not to be supplied, and that as not made within the two months specified

the plaintiffs; that the words "subject to in-

C. J. Mann applied that of respondent appeared to the fitness of He, however known to the until the 15th June, a

dict for plaintiffs, £87 15s.

STANLEY W. SMITH AND OTHERS, vs. ROBERTSON & COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
 Instructed by Messrs. Coonan and Ryan, for Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Pring, instructed by a and Smith, for the defendants.
 Result. The plaintiff's case had not closed and adjourned.
 (Before his Honor Mr. Justice WINDETIE and a jury of four.)
 HENRY V. COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS.

and Mr. O'Connor, instructed by Messrs. In the ma

[illegible]

land in the direction of the river is the Great
Mt. Nash, the highest peak in the same direction.

The railway runs in the main direction of the road. The plaintiff's house is placed on the side of road, between the road and the railway. The plaintiff said that the railway was cut on an embankment through part of the plaintiff's cultivation paddock in halves, working of the farm so much was done before, by cutting off the westerly portion of the supply at the river, that whereas he got for the farm before the railway was taken

could now only get £50 a year. He had used £2000 and could not get more than

The Government offered him £121 17s.
the plaintiff, £700.

M V. COMMISSIONERS OF RAILWAYS.

and Mr. Reid, instructed by Mr. S. C. Brown
plaintiff; Mr. Salomons, Q.C., and Mr. C. B.
acted by the Crown Solicitor, for the de-

an action arising out of the collision on
the railway which occurred some six

An engine and car going from the

to form up the hill towards Adelaide
in connection with a train coming down the hill
back. The plaintiff, who was on the train
back, was seriously injured. He is a boy 19
years of age, who, before the accident, received 12s. 6d. a
week. His father was a lampighter. The
evidence showed that besides a contusion to the left
arm, merely a temporary injury, he sustained a com-
pound fracture of the right leg, the effects of which still remained. He
was in his back, and could not sleep or eat

was still obliged to use a stick in walking. He said that he formed an unfavourable opinion of the *Herald* stick out by

EVANS V. STEPHEN. The amount of the

Mr. Justice Faucett in the above case, appear-

one of yesterday, we desire to say that he did not use any words to impute that Mr. Stephen was in collusion with the creditors in obtaining the writ of 22nd November.

KIRKE V. SANDERMAN.

appeared, with Mr. Stephen, G.C., and Mr. [redacted], for the defendant in that case, and not Mr. [redacted] as reported yesterday.

(Before his Honor the PRIMARY JUDGE.)

WALKER V. RILEY.
 Mr. B. Burton, appearing by Messrs. Smith, for the plaintiff; Mr. Lagers, for the defendant; F. F. Hinchard, for Mr. Donovan, instructed by Messrs. Gordon, for the defendant Joseph Riley; and by Mr. F. F. Hinchard, for the defendant.

Decree.—The rule nisi for the decree, on the petition of the Blomfield Estate, was made absolute. The property had been devised to the defendant and his issue, and was sold for further consideration, and as to costs, who were very numerous, and among others, married women, and trustees, with parties entitled to the same, the costs were subject to a mortgage to the defendant until one-fourth. The defendant Joseph Riley attempted to purchase George Riley's share, but was told not to do so, as George Riley, who had been in occupation of the share, was abandoned on the notion for doing so. The plaintiff's share was one-third, and for the plaintiff's share pay one-fourth of the proceeds, and the other two-thirds to the plaintiffs three-fourths. The three-fourths interested in the same share they should have in their defense. The rule nisi that they should be ordered to pay costs between them, was made absolute.

For the defendant G. Riley, said the rule was made absolute, and the costs were to be administered as such. This is a proper case for the plaintiff to sue. Also the costs against G. Riley, with the plaintiff's share had nothing to do. It was the plaintiff's duty to collect for separately.

The court said that under the Partisan the costs of all parties should come out of the property was sold, or be brought into the estate, and then be borne ratably by the parties interested in the same. The rule nisi of a share might be made absolute, and the plaintiff's share or sold his interest was a natural incident in individual shares for over 40 years ago, and the rule nisi to specify the share would be made absolute to the extent from the rule nisi to release it to the plaintiff's share, and the plaintiff's share of costs, but none were shown in the

The costs of all parties would increase in the total costs the plaintiffs would pay three-

defendants one-fourth.

WELL AND OTHERS V. H. M. WALLACE.
WELL AND OTHERS V. M. L. WALLACE.
and Mr. C. J. Manning, instructed by Messrs.
Stearns, for the plaintiffs. There was no
objection on the part of the defendants.
Application of Mr. Manning his Honor deter-
mined to try both cases together, as the issues to be decided

Mr. Arthur Cecil Daniels, George A. King, and Co., sought to be put

[illegible]

arranged that the share of John, William, Mary, and on the death of Mary, her interest

William and Henry's. Mary died in August 14th November, 1879, the estate of Wilfred was sequestrated. The plaintiffs proved the saving sold Myalla and Coolindangan in the value of their securities at £20,000. The agreed to reserve the security to plaintiffs, the equity of redemption to them. Henry and to manage Dangleong for plaintiffs, and necessity to secure portions of the same sold to the plaintiffs each in the names of his

Louisa and Hugh Malcolm, aged respec-

years, and in May, 1912, they were. Henry Wallace was declared to have been the plaintiff for the sum necessary to have such property purchased. The plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendant to purchase the same.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

NEXT SATURDAY.
ENFIELD. — ENFIELD.
SALE ON THE GROUND, NEXT SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
LITHOS. AT THE ROOMS. **HARDY AND COBURN.**
NEXT SATURDAY.
THE CENTRE OF WAVERLEY.
— THE CRENSHAW, WAVERLEY, and the balance of
HIGHFIELD, WAVERLEY,
will be sold on the Ground,
NEXT SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
The latest views at Waverley are obtainable from
the land.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

★ These lots, whilst very convenient to the Treasury, are sold for security only, to be subject to the notice and conditions of the traffic. For private homes, no better or more beautiful positions are obtainable.

NEXT SATURDAY, 2d June.

OF THE GROUND.

ENFIELD HEIGHTS, | South
REDMERE HEIGHTS, | Burwood.

**SUBDIVISION SALE, OF THE GROUND,
OF A GRAND BLOCK OF ELEVATED LAND,
ABOUT EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES, MORE OR LESS,
into 11 large Blocks, each about three-quarters of an acre.**

EACH BLOCK has about 100 feet FRONTAGE.

The Auctioneers are at 225 ADE.

THE TITLE IS UNDER TORRENS ACT.
THE TERMS ARE EXTRAORDINARILY EASY,
namely, one year's interest, and 10% cash,
balance in equal payments of 4, 12, 18, and 24 months
interest, 3 per cent.
The frontage are to
LIVERPOOL-ROAD
NEEVES-ROAD
WILLIS-ROAD.
This property occupies a grand position
ON THE HEIGHTS,
close to EXETER GATE,
near to THE PUBLIC SCHOOL,
close to DEAN-STREET, along which it is proposed to take the
tramway, and is close to Brompton
close to ADELPHI GARDENS, CLAREMONT, and other well-
known Estates.

The mill is first-class.
The population is very great.
The views are very pretty and extensive.
The locality is exceedingly healthy.
The climate are of all kinds.

HARDIE and GORMAN will sell by public auction,
ON THE GROUND, at 2.30 p.m.,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 5,
The above-mentioned subdivision at Liverpool-road, Subdiv.
Heights.

—

LITHOS, prepared by Mr. Blincoe, are now ready for dis-
tribution.

CRESBENT, WAVERLEY.

TWO COMFORTABLE COTTAGES, situate fronting the Cres-
cent, each containing four rooms, a kitchen, and a
W.C. The land of each house has 45 feet frontage by a
depth of 150 feet. **TITLE, TOLBARS.**

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE **GROUND, NEXT SATURDAY, 1st JUNE,** at 1 o'clock.

The above-described property, situated near the Council Chambers.

WAVELLEY LAND SALE, TO-MORROW.

HIGHFIELD and the CRESSENT.

Grand estate, surrounded by improved properties, convenient to tramway, close to Council-chambers. Grand harbour views and fine elevations.

Lithos, and free tramway tickets are ready.

HARDIE and GORMAN,
CENTRAL CORNER CITY BLOCK.

PITT-STREET
and
LIVERPOOL-STREET.

THE rapidly-improving part of the city,
— THAT NOBLE CORNER AND BLOCK OF LAND,
 bearing the following frontages—
 110 FEET to FIFTY-SEVENTH,
 and about
 80 FEET to LIVERPOOL-STREET.
A FINE CORNER SITE
 for
A PUBLIC HALL
SHOPS **AN HOTEL** or other
BUSINESS PREMISES.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to
 sell by public auction, at their Rooms, FIFTH-STREET, at
 11.30 o'clock.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE,
The above-described
CORNER CITY PLACE,

ready for immediate improvement.

Capitalists, Builders, and Investors will do well to look at this valuable site, which is to be sold

NEXT WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE.

NEXT WEDNESDAY.

GRAND VACANT CITY BLOCK.

BENT-~~STREET~~
ELIZABETH-STREET
PHILLIPS-STREET,
facing right up Bight-street,
and opposite
THE AUSTRALIAN CLUB,
THE UNION CLUB,
and
THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

50/- The finest unoccupied site in the City without exception.

That unrivalled City Freehold, the following fragments:-

133 feet 6 inches to BEN-STREET
165 feet 1 inch to BEN-STREET
27 feet 10 inches to ELIZABETH-STREET.
First-class site for the immediate erection of a
PUBLIC BUILDING,
WAREHOUSE, or a
THEATRE.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to
sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11.30
o'clock,
WEDNESDAY, THIS JUNE,
the above described valuable City Building, which
is the centre of the most important BUSINESS, and
GOVERNMENT OFFICES between
the
The Auctioneers desire to direct the special attention of
Capitalists, Merchants, Bankers, and others to the sale
of this valuable site, which will take place at their Rooms
NEXT WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, at 11.30 o'clock.
W. A. WILKINSON, AUCTIONEER, 10, MARK-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Waverley Land Sale To-morrow,
Highfield and the Crescent
Highfield and the Crescent.
Free tramway passes and Hilow, ready
Free tramway passes and Hilow, ready
Attend the sale.

HARDIE AND GORMAN.

YOU CAN'T DO BETTER TO-MORROW
AFTERNOON than to go to the **WAV-
ERLEY LAND SALE.** Buy cheap land and good land, on easy terms. Call for
a plan and ticket.

HARDIE AND GORMAN.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 8.

MACDERMOTT, LOUGHNAN, and SCARLE (in
conjunction with Messrs. Power, Macfarlane, and Co.)
instructed to

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
the following land (about 3 p.m.)

at the Rooms of Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Os-
collins-street, West, Melbourne.

CULLODEN STATION.

IN THE MITCHELL DISTRICT, Queensland.
Consisting of the blocks called OVERTON, DREWON,
PRISTEAFLE, FEMBOURNE, and NEACHELL, con-
taining an area of
303 SQUARE MILES OF
MAGNIFICENT SHELLY COUNTRY,
lying to the very best in the colony, and capable of
carrying 100,000 sheep in any season.

Together with the following:

ONE CATTLE, mare or less,
including a large number of fete, fit for market; and
one horse or more, fit for harness, plant, stock, &c.

This station adjoins Mount Carnarvon, Fower Hill, Rockwell,
Katarina, Lerida, and Keonington homesteads, and is
the best. Mitchell, and the best of the country and salt water
and plains.

The run is well and permanently watered by 30 miles double
barrier, and the Langbough River, Deucher's, Callahan, Thorne,

rail, and other good crops.
 The stock are cared for by the cattle, goat, cattle and horses having
 been purchased from House's bulls and sows.
 The whole of the land is fenced in by first class wire and six
 wire fences, and other improvements are being made.
 Immediately after the sale of Colindale, the above Agents will
 also offer the PUBLIC ANTIQUARIAN
 THE TROUBLETSBURG STATION, Overland,
 IN THE GREENLYN ROAD DISTRICT, Greenlyns,
 situated near the Hamilton River, and comprising of the lands
 called Troubletsburg, No 2 and part of Troubletsburg, Nos 3, 4,
 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,
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With the season will be some
less, including a draft of 200 fat cattle (extra heavy
weights) about to start for market, but which go with
the station.

Also, about 60 first-class horses, plant, &c.

Full particulars can be obtained from **MADEHOUT
LOUGHAN, and SCARLE & Sons**, Merchants, Melbourne
258, George-street, Sydney; and **Northcote, or the
Messrs. POWERS, BUTTERFIELD, and CO.**, Collins-street West, Mel-
bourne.

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